the character of the descendants of both conjugants. These two lines of offspring descended from a pair of conjugants are more alike, both in their rates of fission and in the length of their bodies. There is a correlation, as has been previously seen, in the body length of parents, owing to assortative mating. But the correlation between the offspring of parents that have mated is 48 per cent greater than that between the parents themselves, which shows inheritance in the offspring from both parents.

AMITOTIC DIVISION IN CILIATED CELLS

Jordan (Anat. Anzeig. XIII, 1913, p. 598) contributes to the study of the behavior of ciliated cells, a report of the epithelial cells in the epididymis of the white mouse. He finds that division here is exclusively amitotic. Not a single mitotic figure was seen; but all stages of direct nuclear division are found. The prevalence of amitotic division has been shown in the epididymis of other animals, in the ciliated cells of the trachea, and in the ciliated cells of the gills of the clam. Jordan believes that the loss of power of mitotic division in these ciliated cells is due to the fact that the centrosome, whose activity institutes indirect nuclear division, is used up in the formation of the basal granules from which cilia are developed. In a way the power of mitotic division is the price they pay for cilia.

SPERMATOGENESIS IN SILKWORMS

Yatsu (Annot. Zool. Japan., Vol. VIII., Pt. II., July, 1913) undertakes to find whether there are any chromosomal differences between the various races of silkworms that are correlated with the morphological differences. He studied in all some seventeen domestic varieties of Bombyx—Japanese, Corean, Chinese, Turkish and European. His results were negative; that is to say, he found no differences of shape, size or number in the chromosomes of the morphologically different races of domestic worms. The haploid number he finds to be 28; the unreduced number is therefore 56.

The wild silk worm, *Theophila mandriana,* however, has 27 as the haploid number. If therefore, as some writers think, the wild form is the ancestor of the domesticated races, the latter have